Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

substance which passes from one body to another just as heat was formerly supposed to pass and as energy is now supposed to pass.

The idea of M. Freycinet belongs to a domain of criticism which Professor Mach has called "comparative physics" and which, by showing what form our knowledge *might* have taken had we begun at different starting-points, is destined to throw much light upon the fundamental nature of physical notions. μ.

SCIENTIA. Exposé et développement des questions scientifiques à l'ordre du jour. Recueil publié sous la direction de *MM. Appell, Cornu, d'Arsonval, Friedel, Lippmann, Moissan, Poincaré, Potier, et MM. Balbiani, d'Arsonval, Filhol, Fouqué, Gaudry, Guignard, Marey, Milne-Edwards.* Chaque fascicule comprend de 80 à 100 pages in-8° écu, avec cartonnage spécial. Prix du fascicule : 2 francs. Paris : Georges Carré & C. Naud.

The attractive series of scientific monographs now published periodically under the title of *Scientia* by Georges Carré and C. Naud, of Paris, with the editorial assistance of the most prominent scientists of France, supplies a genuine want in serious literature. The results of current research, as recorded in the technical periodicals, are for the most part disconnected and fragmentary, and thus difficult to reach as a totality. The idea of a series of publications, therefore, which shall put these results into compact and systematic form, accompanied by critical comments, is a commendable one. But not only are the numbers of this series brief and logical *résumés* of the most important of recent discoveries in physics, chemistry, mathematics, and biology; they are also expositions of the philosophical ideas controlling research in these different fields, and of the variations of scientific evolution generally. To students who are not determined to specialise absolutely, they, or something equivalent to them, are indispensable. They are also of the nature of a retrospect and horoscope of science combined, showing the past, the present, and as nearly as possible the future, of each new acquisition, the equilibrium of thought which it has destroyed or established, the deviation of effort which it has induced, the new horizons which it has opened, the sum total of intellectual progress which it represents. Of such a character, for instance, is the memoir on *Maxwell's Theory and Hertz's Oscillations*, by Poincaré, which summarises from the physical point of view researches which now occupy a large place in the public attention. Such also is the memoir upon *Stereo-chemistry* by P. Freundler, which gives a critical epitome of a very prolific and important department of thought, in which much confusion has latterly reigned. Similar in the department of mathematics is the essay on *Elimination* by H. Laurent, which is the first complete treatment of the subject since 1859, and which offers a digest of all the methods now known, in addition to giving some new discoveries of the author.

Scientia is divided into two sections: (1) a physical-mathematical section, and (2) a biological section. The following, in addition to those mentioned above, are the memoirs which have already appeared in the first section : *Les mouvements de* *roulement en dynamique*, by P. Appell; *Le phénomène de Zeemann*, by A. Cotton; *La stéréochimie*, by P. Freundler; *Les terres rares*, by A. Job; *Détermination de l'Ohm*, by G. Lippmann; *Le magnétisme du fer*, by Ch. Maurain; *La théorie de Maxwell et les oscillations hertziennes*, by H. Poincaré; *Les nouveaux gaz*, by Raveau; *Les rayons cathodiques*, by Villard; *Groupements cristallins; propriétés optiques*, by Wallerand; and *L'élimination*, by H. Laurent. The following are the works which appear in the biological section: *La coagulation du sang*, by M. Arthus; *La spécificité cellulaire*, by L. Bard; *Mouvements orogéniques et déformations de l'écorce terrestre*, by M. Bertrand; *Les actions moléculaires dans l'organisme*, by H. Bordier; *L'irritabilité dans la série animale*, by Courtade.

ÉTAT ACTUEL DE NOS CONNAISSANCES SUR L'ORIGINE DE L'HOMME. Mémoire Présenté au 4e Congrès international de Zoologie à Cambridge le 26 août 1898. Augmenté de remarques et de tables explicatives. By *Ernest Haeckel*, Professor in the University of Jena. Paris: Schleicher Frères. 1900. Pages, 62. Price, 2 francs.

Forty years have elapsed since the publication of Darwin's first works upon the theory of evolution, during which time enormous progress has been made in our knowledge of both nature and mind. The intellectual framework of nearly every science, and especially of physiology, psychology, and philosophy, has been transformed by the evolutionist doctrine. At the beginning it met with the bitterest opposition; in the second decade it was the subject of violent discussions and its advocacy was nearly always one of hesitancy; in the third decade there were the marks of the progressive victory of Darwinism in all departments of biology; and in the fourth decade, finally, the truth of the theory was definitively accepted by all competent naturalists. It may be affirmed, in fact, that Darwinism and the theory of evolution to which it belongs, together with the law of the conservation of matter and of energy and the cellular theory, are the most brilliant achievements of the declining century.

Such is the broad field of intellectual advancement centering about the characteristic problem which the famous German naturalist has examined in this publication. It was read as a memoir at the fourth International Congress of Zoölogy held in Cambridge, in August, 1898. Its subject, *The Present State of our Knowledge of the Origin of Mankind*, was unanimously suggested to Professor Haeckel as the one most fitting for him to present. Its conclusions were received by the naturalists of the congress with almost universal assent, the only difference in opinion being on the hypothetical number of years which have elapsed since the appearance of organic life on the earth; and the approbation of the general reading public was such that in its subsequent German form it ran in less than two years through seven editions. It is brief, as well as clearly and fluently written, and in its French form will find many readers who are not acquainted with German.